California Coastal Chinook ESU

as published in the Federal Register on Sept. 2, 2005 (70FR52488 - 52627). These pages have been extracted from the FR notice to assist those readers interested only in the maps and regulatory text pertaining to this ESU. The complete FR notice can be downloaded at: http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Publications/FR-Notices/2005/Index.cfm.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 226

Endangered and threatened species. Dated: August 12, 2005. William T. Hogarth, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service. ■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, we amend part 226, title 50 of the Code of Regulations as set forth below:

PART 226—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation of part 226 continues to read as follows: Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1533. ■ 2. Add § 226.211 to read as follows:

§ 226.211 Critical habitat for Seven **Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of** Salmon (Oncorhynchus spp.) in California. Critical habitat is designated in the following California counties for the following ESUs as described in paragraph (a) of this section, and as further described in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. The textual descriptions of critical habitat for each ESU are included in paragraphs (f) through (I) of this section, and these descriptions are the definitive source for determining the critical habitat boundaries. General location maps are provided at the end of each ESU description (paragraphs (f) through (I) of this section) and are provided for general guidance purposes only, and not as a definitive source for determining critical habitat boundaries. (a) Critical habitat is designated for

the following ESUs in the following

California counties:

ESU	State—counties
(1) California Coastal Chinook	CA—Humboldt, Trinity, Mendocino, Sonoma, Lake, Napa, Glenn,
	Colusa, and Tehama.
(2) Northern California Steelhead	
(0) 0	and Tehama.
(3) Central California Coast Steelhead	
	Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San
	Joaquin.
(4) South-Central Coast Steelhead	
	Obispo.
(5) Southern California Steelhead	CA—San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange
	and San Diego.
(6) Central Valley spring-run Chinook	CA—Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Shasta, Yolo, Sacramento, Solano,
	Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Trinity, Alameda, San Joaquin, and Contra
	Costa.
(7) Central Valley Steelhead	CA—Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Shasta, Yolo, Sacramento, Solona,
	Yuba, Sutter, Placer, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne,
	Merced, Alameda, Contra Costa.
	Merced, Alameda, Contra Costa.

- (b) Critical habitat boundaries. Critical habitat includes the stream channels within the designated stream reaches, and includes a lateral extent as defined by the ordinary high-water line (33 CFR 329.11). In areas where the ordinary high-water line has not been defined, the lateral extent will be defined by the bankfull elevation. Bankfull elevation is the level at which water begins to leave the channel and move into the floodplain and is reached at a discharge which generally has a recurrence interval of 1 to 2 years on the annual flood series. Critical habitat in estuaries (e.g. San Francisco-San Pablo-Suisun Bay, Humboldt Bay, and Morro Bay) is defined by the perimeter of the water body as displayed on standard 1:24,000 scale topographic maps or the elevation of extreme high water, whichever is greater.
- (c) Primary constituent elements. Within these areas, the primary constituent elements essential for the conservation of these ESUs are those sites and habitat components that support one or more life stages, including:
- (1) Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development;
- (2) Freshwater rearing sites with:
- (i) Water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility;
- (ii) Water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and
- (iii) Natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
- (3) Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction and excessive predation with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
- (4) Estuarine areas free of obstruction and excessive predation with:
- (i) Water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater:
- (ii) Natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels; and
- (iii) Juvenile and adult forage,

- including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
- (d) Exclusion of Indian lands. Critical habitat does not include occupied habitat areas on Indian lands. The Indian lands specifically excluded from critical habitat are those defined in the Secretarial Order, including:
- (1) Lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe;
- (2) Land held in trust by the United States for any Indian Tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation;
- (3) Fee lands, either within or outside the reservation boundaries, owned by the tribal government; and
- (4) Fee lands within the reservation boundaries owned by individual Indians.
- (e) Land owned or controlled by the Department of Defense. Additionally, critical habitat does not include the following areas owned or controlled by the Department of Defense, or designated for its use, that are subject to an integrated natural resources management plan prepared under section 101 of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a):
- (1) Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base;
- (2) Vandenberg Air Force Base;
- (3) Camp San Luis Obispo;
- (4) Camp Roberts; and
- (5) Mare Island Army Reserve Center.

ESU	State—counties
(5) Southern California Steelhead	CA—San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego.
(6) Central Valley spring-run Chinook	CA—Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Shasta, Yolo, Sacramento, Solano, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Trinity, Alameda, San Joaquin, and Contra Costa.
(7) Central Valley Steelhead	CA—Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Shasta, Yolo, Sacramento, Solona, Yuba, Sutter, Placer, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Alameda, Contra Costa.

- (b) Critical habitat boundaries. Critical habitat includes the stream channels within the designated stream reaches, and includes a lateral extent as defined by the ordinary high-water line (33 CFR 329.11). In areas where the ordinary high-water line has not been defined, the lateral extent will be defined by the bankfull elevation. Bankfull elevation is the level at which water begins to leave the channel and move into the floodplain and is reached at a discharge which generally has a recurrence interval of 1 to 2 years on the annual flood series. Critical habitat in estuaries (e.g. San Francisco-San Pablo-Suisun Bay, Humboldt Bay, and Morro Bay) is defined by the perimeter of the water body as displayed on standard 1:24,000 scale topographic maps or the elevation of extreme high water, whichever is greater.
- (c) Primary constituent elements. Within these areas, the primary constituent elements essential for the conservation of these ESUs are those sites and habitat components that support one or more life stages, including:
- (1) Freshwater spawning sites with water quantity and quality conditions and substrate supporting spawning, incubation and larval development;
 - (2) Freshwater rearing sites with:
- (i) Water quantity and floodplain connectivity to form and maintain physical habitat conditions and support juvenile growth and mobility;
- (ii) Water quality and forage supporting juvenile development; and
- (iii) Natural cover such as shade, submerged and overhanging large wood, log jams and beaver dams, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks.
- (3) Freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction and excessive predation with water quantity and quality conditions and natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels, and undercut banks supporting juvenile and adult mobility and survival.
- (4) Estuarine areas free of obstruction and excessive predation with:

- (i) Water quality, water quantity, and salinity conditions supporting juvenile and adult physiological transitions between fresh- and saltwater;
- (ii) Natural cover such as submerged and overhanging large wood, aquatic vegetation, large rocks and boulders, side channels; and
- (iii) Juvenile and adult forage, including aquatic invertebrates and fishes, supporting growth and maturation.
- (d) Exclusion of Indian lands. Critical habitat does not include occupied habitat areas on Indian lands. The Indian lands specifically excluded from critical habitat are those defined in the Secretarial Order, including:
- (1) Lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe;
- (2) Land held in trust by the United States for any Indian Tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation;
- (3) Fee lands, either within or outside the reservation boundaries, owned by the tribal government; and
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- (e) Land owned or controlled by the Department of Defense. Additionally, critical habitat does not include the following areas owned or controlled by the Department of Defense, or designated for its use, that are subject to an integrated natural resources management plan prepared under section 101 of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a):
- (1) Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base;
 - (2) Vandenberg Air Force Base;
 - (3) Camp San Luis Obispo;
 - (4) Camp Roberts; and
 - (5) Mare Island Army Reserve Center.
- (f) California Coastal Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha). Critical habitat is designated to include the areas defined in the following CALWATER Hydrologic units:
- (1) Redwood Creek Hydrologic Unit 1107—(i) *Orick Hydrologic Sub-area* 110710. Outlet(s) = Redwood Creek (Lat -41.2923, Long -124.0917) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Boyes Creek (41.3639, -123.9845); Bridge Creek (41.137,

- -124.0012); Brown Creek (41.3986, -124.0012); Emerald (Harry Weir) (41.2142, -123.9812); Godwood Creek (41.3889, -124.0312); Larry Dam Creek (41.3359, -124.003); Little Lost Man Creek (41.2944, -124.0014); Lost Man Creek (41.3133, -123.9854); May Creek (41.3547, -123.999); McArthur Creek (41.2705, -124.041); North Fork Lost Man Creek (41.3374, -123.9935); Prairie Creek (41.4239, -124.0367); Tom McDonald (41.1628, -124.0419).
- (ii) Beaver Hydrologic Sub-area 110720. Outlet(s) = Redwood Creek (Lat 41.1367, Long –123.9309) upstream to endpoint(s): Lacks Creek (41.0334, –123.8124); Minor Creek (40.9706, –123.7899).
- (iii) Lake Prairie Hydrologic Sub-area 110730. Outlet(s) = Redwood Creek (Lat 40.9070, Long –123.8170) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Redwood Creek (40.7432, –123.7206).
- (2) Trinidad Hydrologic Unit 1108— (i) Big Lagoon Hydrologic Sub-area 110810. Outlet(s) = Maple Creek (Lat 41.1555, Long –124.1380) upstream to endpoint(s) in: North Fork Maple Creek (41.1317, –124.0824); Maple Creek (41.1239, –124.1041).
- (ii) Little River Hydrologic Sub-area 110820. Outlet(s) = Little River (41.0277, -124.1112) upstream to endpoint(s) in: South Fork Little River (40.9908, -124.0412); Little River (41.0529, -123.9727); Railroad Creek (41.0464, -124.0475); Lower South Fork Little River (41.0077, -124.0078); Upper South Fork Little River (41.0131, -123.9853).
- (3) Mad River Hydrologic Unit 1109—(i) Blue Lake Hydrologic Sub-area 110910. Outlet(s) = Mad River (Lat 40.9139, Long –124.0642) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Lindsay Creek (40.983, –124.0326); Mill Creek (40.9008, –124.0086); North Fork Mad River (40.8687, –123.9649); Squaw Creek (40.9426, –124.0202); Warren Creek (40.8901, –124.0402).
- (ii) North Fork Mad River 110920. Outlet(s) = North Fork Mad River (Lat 40.8687, Long –123.9649) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Sullivan Gulch (40.8646, –123.9553); North Fork Mad River (40.8837, –123.9436).

(iii) Butler Valley 110930. Outlet(s) = Mad River (Lat 40.8449, Long -123.9807) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Black Creek (40.7547, -123.9016); Black Dog Creek (40.8334, -123.9805); Canon Creek (40.8362, -123.9028); Dry Creek (40.8218, -123.9751); Mad River (40.7007, -123.8642); Maple Creek (40.7928, -123.8742); Unnamed (40.8186, -123.9769).

(4) Eureka Plain Hydrologic Unit 1110—(i) Eureka Plain Hydrologic Subarea 111000. Outlet(s) = Mad River (Lat 40.9560, Long -124.1278); Jacoby Creek (40.8436, -124.0834); Freshwater Creek (40.8088, -124.1442); Elk River (40.7568, -124.1948); Salmon Creek (40.6868, -124.2194) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Bridge Creek (40.6958, -124.0795); Dunlap Gulch (40.7101, -124.1155); Freshwater Creek (40.7389, -123.9944); Gannon Slough (40.8628, -124.0818); Jacoby Creek (40.7944, -124.0093); Little Freshwater Creek (40.7485, -124.0652); North Branch of the North Fork Elk River (40.6878, –124.0131); North Fork Elk River (40.6756, -124.0153); Ryan Creek (40.7835, -124.1198); Salmon Creek (40.6438, -124.1319); South Branch of the North Fork Elk River (40.6691, -124.0244); South Fork Elk River (40.6626, -124.061); South Fork Freshwater Creek (40.7097, -124.0277). (ii) [Reserved]

(5) Eel River Hydrologic Unit 1111— (i) Ferndale Hydrologic Sub-area 111111. Outlet(s) = Eel River (Lat 40.6282, Long –124.2838) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Atwell Creek (40.472, –124.1449); Howe Creek (40.4748, –124.1827); Price Creek (40.5028, –124.2035); Strongs Creek (40.5986, –124.1222); Van Duzen River (40.5337, –124.1262).

(ii) Scotia Hydrologic Sub-area 111112. Outlet(s) = Eel River (Lat 40.4918, Long –124.0998) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Bear Creek (40.391, –124.0156); Chadd Creek (40.3921, –123.9542); Jordan Creek (40.4324, –124.0428); Monument Creek (40.4676, –124.1133).

(iii) Larabee Creek Hydrologic Subarea 111113. Outlet(s) = Larabee Creek (40.4090, Long –123.9334) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Carson Creek (40.4189, –123.8881); Larabee Creek (40.3950, –123.8138).

(iv) Hydesville Hydrologic Sub-area 111121. Outlet(s) = Van Duzen River (Lat 40.5337, Long –124.1262) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Cummings Creek (40.5258, –123.9896); Fielder Creek (40.5289, –124.0201); Hely Creek (40.5042, –123.9703); Yager Creek (40.5583, –124.0577).

(v) Yager Creek Hydrologic Sub-area 111123. Outlet(s) = Yager Creek (Lat

40.5583, Long -124.0577) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Corner Creek (40.6189, -123.9994); Fish Creek (40.6392, -124.0032); Lawrence Creek (40.6394, -123.9935); Middle Fork Yager Creek (40.5799, -123.9015); North Fork Yager Creek (40.6044, -123.9084); Owl Creek (40.5557, -123.9362); Shaw Creek (40.6245, -123.9518); Yager Creek (40.5673, -123.9403).

(vi) Weott Hydrologic Sub-area 111131. Outlet(s) = South Fork Eel River (Lat 40.3500, Long -213.9305) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Bridge Creek (40.2929, -123.8569); Bull Creek (40.3148, -124.0343); Canoe Creek (40.2909, -123.922); Cow Creek (40.3583, -123.9626); Cuneo Creek (40.3377, -124.0385); Elk Creek (40.2837, -123.8365); Fish Creek (40.2316, -123.7915); Harper Creek (40.354, -123.9895); Mill Creek (40.3509, -124.0236); Salmon Creek (40.2214, -123.9059); South Fork Salmon River (40.1769, -123.8929); Squaw Creek (40.3401, -123.9997); Tostin Creek (40.1722, -123.8796).

(vii) Benbow Hydrologic Sub-area 111132. Outlet(s) = South Fork Eel River (Lat 40.1932, Long –123.7692) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Anderson Creek (39.9337, -123.8933); Bear Pen Creek (39.9125, -123.8108); Bear Wallow Creek (39.7296, -123.7172); Bond Creek (39.7856, -123.6937); Butler Creek (39.7439, -123.692); China Creek (40.1035, -123.9493); Connick Creek (40.0911, -123.8187); Cox Creek (40.0288, -123.8542); Cummings Creek (39.8431, -123.5752); Dean Creek (40.1383, -123.7625); Dinner Creek (40.0915, -123.937); East Branch South Fork Eel River (39.9433, -123.6278); Elk Creek (39.7986, -123.5981); Fish Creek (40.0565, -123.7768); Foster Creek (39.8455, -123.6185); Grapewine Creek (39.7991, -123.5186); Hartsook Creek (40.012, -123.7888); Hollow Tree Creek (39.7316, -123.6918); Huckleberry Creek (39.7315, -123.7253); Indian Creek (39.9464, -123.8993); Jones Creek (39.9977, -123.8378); Leggett Creek (40.1374, -123.8312); Little Sproul Creel (40.0897, -123.8585); Low Gap Creek (39.993, -123.767); McCoy Creek (39.9598, -123.7542); Michael's Creek (39.7642, -123.7175); Miller Creek (40.1215, -123.916); Moody Creek (39.9531, -123.8819); Mud Creek (39.8232, -123.6107); Piercy Creek (39.9706, -123.8189); Pollock Creek (40.0822, -123.9184); Rattlesnake Creek (39.7974, -123.5426); Redwood Creek (39.7721, -123.7651); Redwood Creek (40.0974, -123.9104); Seely Creek (40.1494, -123.8825); Somerville Creek (40.0896, -123.8913); South Fork Redwood Creek (39.7663, -123.7579); Spoul Creek (40.0125, -123.8585);

Standley Creek (39.9479, -123.8083); Tom Long Creek (40.0315, -123.6891); Twin Rocks Creek (39.8269, -123.5543); Warden Creek (40.0625, -123.8546); West Fork Sproul Creek (40.0386, -123.9015); Wildcat Creek (39.9049, -123.7739); Wilson Creek (39.841, -123.6452); Unnamed Tributary (40.1136, -123.9359).

(viii) Laytonville Hydrologic Sub-area 111133. Outlet(s) = South Fork Eel River (Lat 39.7665, Long -123.6484)) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Bear Creek (39.6413, -123.5797); Cahto Creek (39.6624, -123.5453); Dutch Charlie Creek (39.6892, -123.6818); Grub Creek (39.7777, -123.5809); Jack of Hearts Creek (39.7244, -123.6802); Kenny Creek (39.6733, -123.6082); Mud Creek (39.6561, -123.592); Redwood Creek (39.6738, -123.6631); Rock Creek (39.6931, -123.6204); South Fork Eel River (39.6271, -123.5389); Streeter Creek (39.7328, -123.5542); Ten Mile Creek (39.6651, –123.451). (ix) Sequoia Hydrologic Sub-area

(ix) Sequoia Hydrologic Sub-area 111141. Outlet(s) = Eel River (Lat 40.3557, Long –123.9191); South Fork Eel River (40.3558, –123.9194) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Brock Creek (40.2411, –123.7248); Dobbyn Creek (40.2216, –123.6029); Hoover Creek (40.2312, –123.5792); Line Gulch (40.1655, –123.4831); North Fork Dobbyn Creek (40.2669, –123.5467); South Fork Dobbyn Creek (40.1723, –123.5112); South Fork Eel River (40.35, –123.9305); Unnamed Tributary (40.3137, –123.8333); Unnamed Tributary (40.2715, –123.549).

(x) Spy Rock Hydrologic Sub-area 111142. Outlet(s) = Eel River (Lat 40.1736, Long –123.6043) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Bell Springs Creek (39.9399, –123.5144); Burger Creek (39.6943, –123.413); Chamise Creek (40.0563, –123.5479); Jewett Creek (40.1195, –123.6027); Kekawaka Creek (40.0686, –123.4087); Woodman Creek (39.7639, –123.4338).

(xi) North Fork Eel River Hydrologic Sub-area 111150. Outlet(s) = North Fork Eel River (Lat 39.9567, Long –123.4375) upstream to endpoint(s) in: North Fork Eel River (39.9370, –123.3758).

(xii) Outlet Creek Hydrologic Sub-area 111161. Outlet(s) = Outlet Creek (Lat 39.6263, Long –123.3453) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Baechtel Creek (39.3688, –123.4028); Berry Creek (39.4272, –123.2951); Bloody Run (39.5864, –123.3545); Broaddus Creek (39.3701, –123.4163); Davis Creek (39.3701, –123.3007); Dutch Henry Creek (39.5788, –123.4543); Haehl Creek (39.3795, –123.3393); Long Valley Creek (39.6091, –123.4577); Ryan Creek (39.4803, –123.3642); Upp Creek (39.4276, –123.3578); Upp Creek

(39.4276, -123.3578); Willits Creek (39.4315, -123.3794).

(xiii) Tomki Creek Hydrologic Subarea 111162. Outlet(s) = Eel River (Lat 39.7138, Long –123.3531) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Cave Creek (39.3925, –123.2318); Long Branch Creek (39.4074, –123.1897); Rocktree Creek (39.4533, –123.3079); Salmon Creek (39.4461, –123.2104); Scott Creek (39.456, –123.2297); String Creek (39.4855, –123.2891); Tomki Creek (39.549, –123.3613); Wheelbarrow Creek (39.5029, –123.3287).

(xiv) Lake Pillsbury Hydrologic Subarea 111163. Outlet(s) = Eel River (Lat 39.3860, Long –123.1163) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Eel River (39.4078, –122.958).

(xv) Eden Valley Hydrologic Sub-area 111171. Outlet(s) = Middle Fork Eel River (Lat 39.8146, Long –123.1332) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Middle Fork Eel River (39.8145, –123.1333).

(xvi) Round Valley Hydrologic Subarea 111172. Outlet(s) = Mill Creek (Lat 39.7396, Long -123.1420); Williams Creek (39.8145, -123.1333) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Mill Creek (39.8456, -123.2822); Murphy Creek (39.8804, -123.1636); Poor Mans Creek (39.8179, -123.1833); Short Creek (39.8645, -123.2242); Turner Creek (39.7238, -123.2191); Williams Creek (39.8596, -123.1341).

(6) Cape Mendocino Hydrologic Unit 1112—(i) Capetown Hydrologic Subarea 111220. Outlet(s) = Bear River (Lat 40.4744, Long –124.3881) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Bear River (40.3591, –124.0536); South Fork Bear River (40.4271, –124.2873).

(ii) Mattole River Hydrologic Sub-area 111230. Outlet(s) = Mattole River (Lat 40.2942, Long –124.3536) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Bear Creek (40.1262, –124.0631); Blue Slide Creek (40.1286, –123.9579); Bridge Creek (40.0503, –123.9885); Conklin Creek (40.3169, –124.229); Dry Creek (40.2389,

-124.0621); East Fork Honeydew Creek (40.1633, -124.0916); East Fork of the North Fork Mattole River (40.3489, -124.2244); Eubanks Creek (40.0893, -123.9743); Gilham Creek (40.2162, -124.0309); Grindstone Creek (40.1875, -124.0041); Honeydew Creek (40.1942, -124.1363); Mattole Canyon (40.1833, -123.9666); Mattole River (39.9735, -123.9548); McGinnis Creek (40.3013, -124.2146); McKee Creek (40.0674, -123.9608); Mill Creek (40.0169, -123.9656); North Fork Mattole River (40.3729, -124.2461); North Fork Bear Creek (40.1422, -124.0945); Oil Creek (40.3008, -124.1253); Rattlesnake Creek (40.2919, -124.1051); South Fork Bear Creek (40.0334, -124.0232); Squaw Creek (40.219, -124.1921); Thompson Creek (39.9969, -123.9638); Unnamed (40.1522, -124.0989); Upper North Fork Mattole River (40.2907, -124.1115); Westlund Creek (40.2333, -124.0336); Woods creek (40.2235, -124.1574); Yew Creek (40.0019, -123.9743).

(7) Mendocino Coast Hydrologic Unit 1113—(i) Wages Creek Hydrologic Subarea 111312. Outlet(s) = Wages Creek (Lat 39.6513, Long –123.7851) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Wages Creek (39.6393, –123.7146).

(ii) Ten Mile River Hydrologic Subarea 111313. Outlet(s) = Ten Mile River (Lat 39.5529, Long –123.7658) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Middle Fork Ten Mile River (39.5397, –123.5523); Little North Fork Ten Mile River (39.6188, –123.7258); Ten Mile River (39.5721, –123.7098); South Fork Ten Mile River (39.4927, –123.6067); North Fork Ten Mile River (39.5804, –123.5735).

(iii) Noyo River Hydrologic Sub-area 111320. Outlet(s) = Noyo River (Lat 39.4274, Long –123.8096) upstream to endpoint(s) in: North Fork Noyo River (39.4541, –123.5331); Noyo River (39.431, 123.494); South Fork Noyo River (39.3549, –123.6136).

(iv) *Big River Hydrologic Sub-area* 111330. Outlet(s) = Big River (Lat

39.3030, Long –123.7957) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Big River (39.3095, –123.4454).

(v) Albion River Hydrologic Sub-area 111340. Outlet(s) = Albion River (Lat 39.2253, Long –123.7679) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Albion River (39.2644, –123.6072).

(vi) Garcia River Hydrologic Sub-area 111370. Outlet(s) = Garcia River (Lat 38.9455, Long –123.7257) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Garcia River (38.9160, –123.4900).

(8) Russian River Hydrologic Unit 1114—(i) Guerneville Hydrologic Subarea 111411. Outlet(s) = Russian River (Lat 38.4507, Long –123.1289) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Austin Creek (38.5099, –123.0681); Mark West Creek (38.4961, –122.8489).

(ii) Austin Creek Hydrologic Sub-area 111412. Outlet(s) = Austin Creek (Lat 38.5099, Long –123.0681) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Austin Creek (38.5326, –123.0844).

(iii) Warm Springs Hydrologic Subarea 111424. Outlet(s) = Dry Creek (Lat 38.5861, Long –122.8573) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Dry Creek (38.7179, –123.0075).

(iv) Geyserville Hydrologic Sub-area 111425. Outlet(s) = Russian River (Lat 38.6132, Long –122.8321) upstream.

- (v) *Ukiah Hydrologic Sub-area* 111431. Outlet(s) = Russian River (Lat 38.8828, Long –123.0557) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Feliz Creek (38.9941, –123.1779).
- (vi) Forsythe Creek Hydrologic Subarea 111433. Outlet(s) = Russian River (Lat 39.2257, Long –123.2012) upstream to endpoint(s) in: Forsythe Creek (39.2780, –123.2608); Russian River (39.3599, –123.2326).
- (9) Maps of critical habitat for the California Coast chinook salmon ESU follow:

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